ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1877.

State Library, dh

VOL XXXVI.-NUMBER 8 4

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo cotton, 6 3-16d. Nese York cotton, 11 3-8c New Orleans cotton, 11 3-Sc. Memphis catton, He Ver Varl gold, 105 1-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sie. OFFICER, Washington, April 10, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, slightly searmer and partly cloudy weather with light local rains; northeast to northwest winds, and rising barometer

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, April 9, 1877, 10:08 p.m. Piace of Bar. Ther. Dir. Force. Weath

29.77 6d S.W. Light. Cloudy. 29.77 6d S.E. Brlsk. Clear. 29.71 48 N.E. Fresh. Lt Rain. 29.79 47 N.W. Fresh. Cloudy. 29.74 48 W. Gentle. Frair. 5. 29.73 67 W. Gentle. Clear. 29.83 64 W. Gentle. Clear. 29.78 55 S.E. Fresh. Hazy. D. P. WATERS, Sergeant. THE news we print from South Carolin:

and Louisiana this morning is not reassuring. Chamberlain proposes to put a new face on matters in the former State, and Hayes's commission asserts that except in the now divided legislature they can find no traces of government in the latter. Packard demands a prompt recognition by the President as his legal right. He asks for a proclamation similar to that issued by General Grant in 1872, declaring him the lawful governor and his legislature the lawful legislature, and ordering all persons contemplating resistance to disperse. He says if this is is sued and the troops remain he will soon make his authority recognized throughout the State. Nicholls, on the centrary, proposes simply the withdrawal of the troops, when he will so manage affairs as that the Packard government shall die of inanition. Force will not be used and bloodshed will be carefully avoided, unless the Packard gang force it by an overt act. Packard is determined, backed as he is by Morton, Blaine & Co. from without, and supported within by the thieves, prostitutes and villains who swore the State away from Tilden and into the hands of Hayes. A man of courage worthy of a better cause, he has the nerve to stand up against Nicholls until the Federal power is withdrawn from him. This the commission does not seem in-elined to suggest Sent to New Orclined to suggest. Sent to New Oring "how not to do it," and, so far, have succeeded. They admit what all the world has problem on which the world waits they have not attempted. Unless the opposing elements of the legislature meet they say they cannot see a way out of the difficulty. This is an water. The Nicholls legislature will have nothing to do with the Packand vice versa. Besides, Nicholls

if President Hayes has no power to maintain an army around the statehouse in New Orhas no right, under the contional power to send a commission to Louisithose topics, the final disposition of which must depend on the inquiry whether Packthe inquiry whether Hayes himself was lawfully elected. Packard and Kellogg both state that issue correctly. If Packard be not de jure governor, how can Hayes be de jure President? His Fraudulency has thrown

be utterly so in South Carolina. congress from Virginia, at present in Washington, declares that the Democrats in his State do not give any special thanks to Hayes for his southern policy, because he is doing just what the Democratic party has forced him to do. He insists that Hayes's southern policy, as it is called, is the Democratic platform made last November and the result of stockholders the utterances of the party in and out of congress for the last ten years, and the country might rest assured that the Democratic party had no idea of allowing Hayes or any of his followers to carry off the credit of the peace ful solution of the southern situation.

Times, of that city, is to be sold at public week, twenty-first instant. The Times was the mouth-piece of what is styled in St. Louis, "the Dolly-Varden Democracy" in the recent municipal election, and got left by a majority thief escaped. Halliday was alive this mornof ten thousand votes in the election of ing. but it was thought he could survive but Mayor Overstalz, the regular nominee of the a short time. Democratic party.

Turkish officials assert that the Bulgarian massacres were the result of intrigues of foreign agitators. It is also asserted that the

Bismarck's resignation, but grants him leave

John Gilmere, of Madison county, convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, recently died in that institution. His family reside at Richmond, Virginia.

WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of Congress for the Fourth of June to be Called for-Hayes Wants to Steal the Speakership-Appointments by His Fraudulency.

How Silver may be Obtained from the Mints in Exchange for Greenbacks-Economy in Paying Off the Red Man-New Complications in South Carolina.

Washington, April 9.-A proclamation calling for an extra session on June 4th will probably be issued this week. The board to test iron and steel has su pended its operations, owing to the refusal of congress to make the necessary appropriations therefor. The testing machine, which he board constructed, will be erected at the Watertown, New Jersey, arsenal, and used by the ordnance department in testing metal to the extent which the means will allow.

Appointments by the President. The President to-day appointed James Gilchrist surveyor of customs at Wheeling, West Virginia, and Alonzo Bell assistant secretary of the interior, promoted from chief cterk on the ground of merit and in accordance with the civil-service rules. Also the f-llowing cadets at West Point in June, 1878: H. W. Gilman, of Fort Leavenworth, son of Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, United States army; William I Woods, of Newark, Ohio, son of Colonel Charles R. Woods, retired, late major-general of volunteers commanding the second division of the First army corps; Charles Lee Collins, of Cincinnati, son of H. E. Collins, of Cincinnati, late lieutenant-colonel of the Second Kentucky cavalry; H. B. Looker, of the estrict of Columbia, son of Pay-Director T H. Looker, United States navy; G. D. Fitch, son of the late Captain H. S. Fitch, colonel of the Forty-sixth Indiana volunteers during the war, and also United States senator from Indiana; William B. Leduc, of Minnesota,

Indiana; Wilham B. Leduc, of Minnesota, son of W. B. Leduc, late brigadier-general of volunteers; Warren Putnam Newcomb, of Massachusetts, the only descendant of Generals Joseph Warren and Putnam, of revolutionary fame. The following have been appointed alternates to take the place of any of the above named who may fail to pass the preliminary examination: B. W. Lagntburne, who commanded a division in the Fifteenth army corps, and served at Vicksburg and Chattanooga; G. K. Davidson, of Missouri, son of General J. W. Davidson, late United States volunteers now betternant-colored T. vidson, late United States volunteers, now heutenant-colonel Tenth cavalry; C. M. Mendenhall, of California, son of Captain J. nel Geo. E. Thorn, United States engineers; S. K. Gilbert, jr., of Montana, son of C. C. Gilbert, Seventh infantry: Victor Richardson,

United States army. Legal-Tender Notes vs. Silver Coln. The secretary of the treasury has directed the treasurer of the United States to keep, as a special fund, separate from all other money, legal-tender notes received in exchange for silver coin. The treasurer will open an ac count with these notes at once, and they will be held only for the purpose of redeeming silver as required by the provisions of joint resolutions. The following circular will be

Wisconsin, pephew of John C. Robinson.

Under the provisions of the treasury partment, circular No. 43, of March 23, 1877, relative to the manner in which subsidiary silver coin may be obtained in exchange for currency, the treasurer of the United States and the redemption agent will cause to be forwarded from some mint of the United States, the expense of transportation to be paid by the mint, to any point in the United States reached through the established express lines by continuous railroad or steamboat communication, subsidary silver coin in reurn for national bank notes forwarded him for redemption in sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceed-

ing ten thousand dollars. A. U. WYMAN.

Treasurer of United States and Redemption Ag't. Proposed Economy in Paying off the Indians.

General Sherman has sent the following reply to the telegram from Lieutenant-General Sheridan of yesterday: WASHINGTON, April 9, 1877.

To General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago: Your dispatch announcing the coming in of the Indians is received, and fulfills your predictions. Now, will there not be too many at Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail agencies to be fed and guarded economically? Ought not these agencies to be moved right away to the neighborhood of Fort Randall, where one dollar will go further toward feed-ing than three or four dollars will at the agencies? Besides these two agencies are in Nebraska and must be moved sooner or later. W. T. SHERMAN.

New Complications in Regard to South Carolina. It appears that new complications have South Carol'na affairs. Governor Chamberlain and his friends, it is said, have determined to make an effort to have him continue to assert his claim to be governor on the ground that if neither he nor Hampton are properly inaugurated, then Chamberlain holds under a clause in the constitution of is as wise to-day as it was when | South Carolina which provides that all officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are elected conclusion of its work; and the merchants and qualified. Wright, the third judge of the supreme court, holds to this doctrine. Chamberlain, who arrived at Columbia yesare sore with disappointment at the dullness | terday, insists that the legislature must meet, if at all, under his (Chamberlain's) call, and either order a new election, a recanvass of the

ized them, and in their stupid reiteration of vote, or do whatever is to be done as the case Calls at the Executive Mansion were nu-

merous to-day, and nearly all were in quest of office. Many were women. There were, failure, so far, in Louisiana, and is likely to also, a number of colored men. The postoffice department, to-day, received the resignation of Mrs. L. M. Porter, postmistress at Louisville, to take effect July 1st. The President is constantly in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, the writers being of both political parties, ap-

The supreme court, in the Centennial appropriation cases, has decided that the one llion five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by congress shall be returned to government before any dividends are paid to

milled by a Horse-Thief. Toledo, O., April 9.—The Blade, this vening, has an account of a shooting affair which occurred near Weston, Ohio, early on Sunday morning. A man named George Halliday, hearing a noise at his barn, went out to ascertain the cause. He was followed by his hired man, who hear? two shots, in quick succession, before reaching the barn, and, on arriving there, found Halliday lying on the floor with a bullet-hole through his head. A valuable saddle-horse belonging to Halliday was found saddled and ready to be led out. It appears that when Halliday reached the barn he discovered a horse-thief,

Effect of Secretary Sherman's Decision in the Crooked Whisky Cases.

tary Sherman in regard to his disposal of the proposition for a compromise in the whisky cases has created something of a flurry here, and the Republican has published some information respecting the situation here which is interesting. It appears that there are is interesting. It appears that there are which whisky cases eight unsatisfied judgments amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars to the proposed of the flows and the proposed for shipment were standing here against bondsmen in the whisky cases eight unsatisfied judgments amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars to the government, and five of the mae sureties of R. W. St. Louis, April 9.—The decision of Secre-tary Sherman in regard to his disposal of the promised reforms are being faithfully carried and the Republican has published some infor-The emperor positively refuses to accept Bismarck's resignation, but grants him leave amounting to about three hundred thousand

Ullerey have compromised by paying fifteen thousand dollars, leaving ninety-two thousand dellars of the judgment against him unpaid.

District-Attorney Bliss thinks that of the three hundred thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars could be realized at once, and more in the course of time; but that no more than five thousand dollars could be obtained on executions, if that mode of procedure is de termined upon.

"One of the Sovereigns" Ovated. Cutcago, April 9.—The Tribune's Galena Ills.) special says: General and Mrs. Grant his evening received a few friends at the elegant residence of Captain Augusts Estey.

About nine o'clock Schreiner's band serenaded them, playing Hail to the Chief, and in answer to calls from a large number of citithe only surviving member of his personal staff during the war, Col. W. R. Rowley—he said: "Fellow Citizens of Galena—I am obliged to you for this serenade and manifestation of esteem, and all I have to say is, tha it affords me gratification to make periodical visits to this city and to come back to you again after sixteen years of official life, like yourselves one of the sovereigns of this great republic. Good night."

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Louisville, April 9: Judge W. S. Bodley, of the Louisville bar, is dead. St. Petersburg, April 9: Navigation is pened to Konigsberg and the lee in the river Duna breaking up. New York, April 9: William Wood, founder of the book-publishing house of William Wood & Son, of this city, died to-day.

New York, April 9: Ex-Governor Tilden was riding in a carriage this afternoon, when the horses ran away. Tilden jumped out without in-

London, April 9: The cattle plague broke out at Wiesden, Middlesex county, on a large dairy farm. Within three miles are two or three thousand cows whose milk goes to London. London, April 9: The Standard's dispatch

om Constantinople reports that the belief in war lereases. There seems to be no doubt that the rotocol and the Montenegrin ultimatum will be po-tally refused. New York, April 9: Daniel H. Burts, alias "Dan, the blacksmith," was arrested to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Sixth national bank, having been seen leaving the bank about the hour the burglary was committed.

Long Branch, April 9: The storm to-de ed fifty feet seaward, and it is thought will float London, April 9: A dispatch from Ettinge states that the Turks have concentrated twenty-four partallons at Gatscho, and await the decision at Constantinople. A dispatch from Widdin says the Roumaplans have thrown up batteries at Kalufut, but as yet have no enumen.

it as yet have no cannon.

Boston, April 9: At to-day's session of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, resolutions were adopted expressive of grat litude to President Hayes and lady for banishing liquor from their public and private receptions, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the President. New York, April 9: A very heavy robbery copper are among the stolen property.

Cincinnati, April 9: A colored roustabout

named Charles Smith was struck on the head with a wrench by Engineer Rhoads, of the steamer Virgil Lee, last Friday, and died to-day from the effects of his injuries. On the arrival of the steamer at Portsmouth to-day Rhoads was arrested and brought here for trial and lodged in Jail. New York, April 9: The Commercial says it seems reasonably certain that the Vanderbilt's have recently added about fifty-five thousand shares to their holdings of Lake Shove, raising their interest in stock to over one hundred thousand shares, besides the large holdings of the family in both classes of mortgages on the road.

San Francisco, April 9: For the past two weeks the Sutro tunnel has passed through stringers of quartz giving low assays. Friday the whole face of the drift was in solid quartz. Twenty-seven huntish and filly leet east of the Savage shaft the quart character, and its ore assays are said to average thirty-four dollars.

New Orleans, April 9: Gen. Cortina left New Orleans, April 9: Gen. Cottina left Matamoras last night at one o'clock with a strong escori, for the mouth of the Rio Grande, where he subsequently embarked on the Mexican man-of-war Labertad, to be conveyed to Vera Cruz, where, it is believed, he will be placed in the castle of San Juan de Ulvia. His friends are rejoicing that he is beyond control of Canales, and feel confidant that his life is safe in the hands of the Diazgovernment.

cleveland, Ohio, April 9: A special to the Leader, from Philadelphia, Ohio, has the following: "A fatal accident occurred to-day on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, from Bayard to New Philadelphia. As the train south from Bayard was crossing the bridge near Maivern the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine into the creek, killing the fireman, Joseph Sharp, and seriously injuring the engineer, George Dearborn." London, April 9: A Rome dispatch has the ollowing: "The retirement of Bismarck, if only emporary, is looked upon by the Vatican as the oportune moment for resuming negotiations with ermany with a view to resuming kind relations between church and state, and stopping the antagotism of the last few years. Fanfula states that the loty See have been informed by their governments at in view of possible events in Rome they cannot are during the coming summer."

bought Simms's freedom. This is denied by Wendell Phillips, who has denounced Devens as a slave-hound. Simms says he was not freed until 1863, in Mississippi, until he entered the Federal lines.

THE STORY.

Nashville American, Sunday: Very soon after Mr. Hayes's appointment of General Devens, of Massachusetts, as attorney-gen-

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Montgomery, Alabama, has base-ball. Montgomery, Alabama, has a shooting-Augusta, Arkansas, is to have a fair this The Lamar, Mississippi, base-ball club has

Lowndes county, Mississippi, has thirteen and dates for office. The Georgia State fair begins at Atlanta The lawyers of Sardis, Mississippi, occupy their idle time in playing qualts. The buffalo gnat has made its appearance n the low-lands along the Mississippl. Monroe county, Mississippi, has planted a larger area of corn this year than last year.

An undertaker of Water Valley, Mis-One hundred and twenty doctors attended the annual meeting of the Mississippi medical asso-ciation at Grenada last week.

The annual fair of the Mobile Agricul-

A negro boy who lived near Opelika, Alaama, fell from a horse and his foot being caught in the stirrup he was dragged to death. Henry Buckner, of Wetumka, Alabama, was recently convicted of stealing one bushel of corn and sentenced to the penitentiary for two Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin: Some farmers

are talking of averaging twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. The average for the county in 1875 was fifteen. Yazoo City (Miss.) Democrat: Plant all Springville (Ala.) Enterprise: A good many are engaged in the tan-bark business, shipping to the cities west. We learn there is a considerable demand for the mountain oak bark at remunerative

A colored female idiot who resided on the farm of J. M. Mullins, near Opelika, Alabama, had her clothing to catch fire by accident, and was so severely burned that he died in less than twelve Wetumka (Ala.) Banner: Guano by the wagon load continues going to the country. Cotton occasionally rolls in, and occasionally through town. We see some fine beef cattle almost daily go-

The Randolph Scalpel is the name of a new five-column quarto—the third number of which we have received—published at Focahontas by Edwin Rockwell, with James H. Purkins as editor. The

Shelby (Ala., Sentinel: The reports of the crop outlook from all portions of the county are very discouraging. The wheat is said to be smaller than usual for the season of the year, but promising in appearance and growing finely. Helena (Ark.) Tribuse: The law to sup-press keno seems to cause a general stir in all the cities and towns of the State, except Helena. We can boast that, with a population of over five thou-sand, there are not fools enough in the city to sup-

A HAYSEE MUDDLE.

Something "No Fellah" can Find Out-Which is Which?-A Dual System of Government in Every Department-Hayes's Commission Confused.

The New Orleans Merchants and Busines Men Disgusted with Hayes's Quack Doctors-They have, so far, Afforded only an Illustration of the King of France's

sit three hours in the morning with closed doors, the first opportunity it has seized for a full consultation. At one o'clock it received a delegation of about twenty-five gentlemen, with Mr. Black, president of the cotton exchange, at their head, representing the bankers, merchants and other business men of the city. The commission said to them that they had sought Louisiana, but could not find it. They found two governors, two supreme courts and an alleged dual government in all departments, but, in fact, by the ac-knowledgment of all parties, there is only one legislature, though it meets in two halls.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—The commission

The moment that the legislature meets in one body it will be the State of Louisiana, and while it is in session it is the only power in the State that can secure the intervention of the army. If self-government is desired and the withdrawal of army, it can probably be se-cured in a day should the public opinion of the State compel its legislature to meet as one body. There are thirty-three of the thirty-six senators and one hundred and four of the one hundred and three representatives whose election is not disputed by either party, and the commission urges that when they assembled as such the commission could have

nothing whatever to say about its action.

The discussion continued three hours. The delegation was not inclined to accept the suggestion, maintaining that Nicholls must be defended as governor to the full extent. A delegation from the Union club, a Re publican association, was received and heard and a committee from the Packard legislature presented statistics, records and briefs

The commission continued in session nearly nine hours, and the members spent the even ing in individual conversation.

On Tuesday the officers of the city government will call, and also a delegation of leading colored men, including professional men, planters, and citizens of wealth and business tanding.

Referring to the interview between commission and the judges of the Nicholls supreme court, the Times says it learns from the very best authority that the visit of those judges was made at the request and invitation of the commission, and that the judges did not nor would they discuss or argue before sion the question of the statutes or he legality of their court. Various questions were propounded, and, in answer thereto, the commission learned that the supreme court had, since the ninth of January, passed upon and rendered decisions in over two hundred cases, and that their mandates and orders had been implicitly observed in every in-

SIMMS'S STORY.

low he was Captured in Boston and Extradited by General Devens, then United States Marshal of Massachusetts, but now Attorney - General of the United States.

The War and not Devens's Money Freed -How he was Treated by his Master on being Returned to him - A History Full of Interest.

this morning, publishes an interview with Thomas Simms, a negro captured in Boston. Devens's friends say he raised money and bought Simms's freedom. This is denied by

Nashville American, Sunday: Very soon after Mr. Hayes's appointment of General Devens, of Massachusetts, as attorney-general of the United States was announced, it was brought out as part of the latter's record that, while serving as United States marshal. in 1851, he had assisted in the return to ondage of a fugitive slave named Thomas imms, who escaped from his master in tocol is that no one of the powers shall make leorgia and was captured in Boston. Wendell Phillips took up the cry, denouncing Devens as a "slave-hound," and Hayes's ad-visers as a "slave-hound cabinet," An exract from Phillips's fierce attack was given n the American one day last week. General Devens's friends came to his defense, and the hief point they urged in extenuation of his things comes to the worst and the hopes of that, although as United States marshal he was compelled to hold the fugitive in custody and see that he was sent back to his master, powers of Europe, the Turkish government the duty was so distasteful that, after great personal exertion, he raised sufficient money to purchase Simms from his owner, and made him a free man. This statement is denied by Phillips in his most vigorous English, and his second onslaught upon Devens is even more sav-age than the first. Now it happens that Simms still living, and that he is a resident of ashville, and, acting upon the idea that he, course, ought to be able to settle definitely merely because St. Petersburg and Stamboul Nashville, and, acting upon the idea that he, of course, ought to be able to settle definitely the point in dispute, he was sought out and interviewed yesterday by an American re-porter. Simms said that he had read everything that had been printed here on the sub-ject, and had intended making a full statement, but thought he would not be able to do so before the latter part of this week. He desired to refresh his memory and to give the facts as accurately as possible, so that injustice should be done to no one. He started out with denying that James Potter, his for-mer master, had treated him cruelly. On the contrary, he was uniformly kind, and went so far as to put a nominal price on Simms's mother and children that they might be enabled, through friends, to purchase their freedom, which they did. He had himself asked Potter to sall him but Potter declared that

Potter to sell him, but Potter declared that no man should have him for less than eighten hundred dollars, which was equivalent to no sale. Simms finally offered to find a man who would purchase him for eighteen hun-dred dollars, but Potter refused to entertain the proposition, giving as a reason that he did not want to part with so good a brick-mason. One day Simms saw his master in the act of stepping into a carriage, with a view to taking a trip to New York, and

nim in New York shortly after his arrival there. To this Potter made no reply, the there. To this Potter made no reply, the driver cracked his whip, and the carriage rolled away. It was not long before Simms himself was on his way in a steamer to New York. The man who arrested him in Beston was named Asa O. Butman. He supposed it was on United States Marshal Devens's order, who was acting in his official capacity under the Tuscumbia Alabamian: In the case of G.

W. Payne, on trial for murder as we went to press last week, the jury returned a verdict of guillty, and fixed the sentence at imprisonment in the penitential for life. Notice of appeal to the supreme court was served by Payne's company.

determined to follow Simms's example. Pet-ter's brother Thomas was opposed to Simms's return, and on account of James Potter having assented to it, did not speak to James for several years after. The Potters had never ill-treated him. He had been well used by them. While in jail at Savannah, Poland, James Potter's son-in-law, came to him and advised him to go a short distance up in the country, that all excitement concerning him might be allayed. It was subsequently arranged that Simms should be sold to any man whom Simms himself might select. This coming to the ears of a man named Mordicai, Mordicai represented to one Wiley, to whom Simms's sale had be intrusted, that Simms had expresse I a desire to be purchased by him, which Simms had not done at all. It was under these circumstances that he was sold. When James Potter heard of the de-ception practiced by Mordicai he was very angry; but the transaction had been made, and was irrevocable. Simms was finally sent to New Orleans, where he remained for some time, and was sold to a man in Mississippi with whom he lived on the best possible terms for ten years, when he was set at liberty in 1863. While in Mississippi, he visited his rela-tives in Savannah, and was well received by his former master, James Potter, who invited him to come and see him before his re-departure for his bome in Mississippi. In

1857 or 1858 Simms commenced a correspondence with a man in Boston. It continued for a short time, and then suddenly stopped. One day he asked his owner why he had not given him his letters. The owner remarked that he had opened one of them, and found that there was an effort being made to secure is purchase, and, fearing that this would innce in him a desire to leave, he had purposely withheld the letters. The Potters were northern men. Though James Potter owned one hundred slaves, he never allowed Simms's family to go on the plantation with them. Instead, they were allowed to live out by themselves, until a popular feeling and preju dice arose against them and Potter for al-lowing them to act as "free negroes." Potter was forced to sell them, and Simms's mother, by process of purchase and the kind inter-vention of friends, came into full possession of her own family, himself excepted. As will be seen, Simms states definitely and pos-

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Times Discusses the Latest Phases of the Situation and the Terms of the Protocol.

A Verdict Against Turkey and in Favor of Russia as to the Essential Merits of the Controversy.

LONDON, April 10.-The Times, in a lead-Constantinople, says: "Let us, then, assume the worst, that the negotiations now being carried on at Constantinople will have an unfavorable conclusion. Let us assume, also, that the blame may plausibly be laid on the Turks, who will have refused once more to acquiesce in the judgment of all Europe, turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the charges d'affaires, and by their temerity provoked the great sovcreign who was seriously desirous of peace. Is there, then, no restraining influence in the other powers, taken together or singly—no obligation to the community of nations which may outweigh the obstinacy of the Porte? We naturally turn to the last achievement of diplomacy. The instrument which expresses the convictions of Europe on the convictions on alica, eras of the probach, may bady had be disposed to think its terms too complaisant to Russia, while the Turk is treated with too little consideration. The powers have indeed passed condemnation on the Turkish government, and declared that the execution of its promises is doubtful, and must be watched over. They complain that the Porte has up to the present time dis-appointed their hopes, and they engage in the Nashville, April 8.—The American, of his morning, publishes an interview with Thomas Simms, a negro captured in Boston. In 1851, under the fugitive slave act, when Jeneral Devens was United States marshal.

Devens a friends say he raised money and the case of further neglect to consider the means by which the wrongs to humanity and the dangers to Europe may be averted. The moral effect of this judgment must remain in spite of the declaration of Lord Darby. Proceedings to be taken tions of Lord Derby. Proceedings to be taken on the protocol may be made by one power or another, contingent upon something first being done; but to make it really null and void is beyond the power of man. There is no ventict against Turkey; there is no justification of Russia as to the essential merits of the controversy, and these cannot be affected by the future course of events. On the by the future course of events. On the other hand the protocol stipulates for Turkey one decided advantage. Watchfulness and possible intervention may be the duty of Europe, but if words have meaning, the sultan's government is to be allowed a day of grace. The whole tenor of the pro-

any hostile steps for the present against the ottoman state. In the most unmistakable manner Russia engages to abstain from any aggression, to maintain an agreement with the other powers to watch with them for a reasonable time for the exemption of the reforms and finally in case cution of the reforms, and finally in case action of twenty-six years ago was all are deceived, to advise with them on the fittest means to attain the common object. powers of Europe, the Turkish government being intentionally excluded, can Russia be justified in making the refusal of Turkey to enter into any particular negotiations with herself a reason for war? The principles of the protocol are morally binding upon all the powers, and the Russian government cannot get rid of its obliga-

> form, which form has been initiated between them."
> The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says that the Turks refuse to send ambassadors to St. Petersburg unless Russia sends one to Constantinople and makes Montenegro accede to the Porte's peace proposals. The Daily Telegraph's Pera correspondent says that it is understood that the Porte has received a peremptory demand from Russia to know when she intended to dispatch an

cannot agree upon a question or point of

In A letter from "John Cain" to the Mont-belier Argus, dated Rutland, Vermont, March 9th, the writer does not predict very brilliant results to the town from the rumored re-moval of the "Howe scale works" from Brandon to Rutland. He writes as follows: "I should be glad to witness the building up of Rutland; but, in this matter of the 'Howe scale works,' is there not a cat under the meal? These works have been in operation about twenty years and no one has yet realized any dividends. There is a contro-versy as to the water power, and an expensive big lawsuit pending relative to the right of the present company to the Strong and Ross scale patents. The stock has been too freely watered. The capital is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the amoun given into the grand list is only seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. It is said, too, that application has been made for addi-tional injunction bonds for twenty thousand dollars in the case pending as to the patents."

then existing law. That he might do no injustice to Attorney-General Devens, Simms said he desired to wait until this week before making any detailed statement with regard the death of Colonel J. B. Biffle, of the the death of Colonel J. B. Biffle, of the Ninth Tennessee cavalry. Colonel Biffle was one of God's noble men, brave, courteous and just; he won not only the respect, but the affection of his command, and few men of

THE GREAT BLOW-UP.

A Muddle Equal to That now Engaging the Attention of Hayes's Commission in Louisiana-Murder or Suicide, Which?

The Coroner Thinks he is On the Right Track-Contradictory Statements by Important Witnesses-A Mystery That Seems Impossible of Solution.

NEW YORK, April 8.-Yesterday's deve opments in the Jewett tragedy make the theory that Orville committed murder and uicide more certain. Thos, Jackson, janitor of the building, corroborates Chas. Taintor's statement that he witnessed the shooting. He was in the room above, and when the explosion occurred he rushed down and saw through a broken pane in the rear door of the office two bodies lying on the floor. In an instant four pistol shots were fired, whereupon he ran to the main office and question-ed him, but received no reply. The coroner is said to have discovered important evidence regarding the affair, but refuses to make it public. The funeral of Orville D. Jewett took place from his uncle's residence, Brooklyn, and was largely attended by relatives and members of the Loyal Legion of the Inited States, of which deceased was breve lieutenant-colonel. Floral tributeswere thickly strewn over the casket which inclosed the remains. Services were celebrated by a Uni-tarian clergyman. The body was taken to Greenwood cemetery for interment. The reains of Geo. W. Jewett were also interre to-day in the same cemetery, having been brought over from Staten Island, accompanied by relatives and employes of the firm INQUIRY INTO THE TRAGEDY itively that the war and not General Devens

elicits few certainties as to the important facts. Charles Jewett and Joseph A. Dean will not saything about the wrongs of which Orville D. Jewett complained. "You may rest assured," said Coroner Ellinger yesterday, "that the theory of suicide is absurd. It is the creation of men whose imagination is greater than their regard for truth; for instance, take the porter, Thomas A. Jackson. He told me he was sitting at his breakfast when he heard the explosion; further than that, he said, he knew nothing. He now comes forward and says he saw George W. Jewett and Orville D. Jewett in a death grapple. 1 asked him how he could have seen that. He said the moment the explosion occurred he rushed down stairs, and seeing the smoke coming from the offices of Jewett & Sons he thought the place was on fire. He ran to the hall door, which leads into the rear room. The glass panes of the door were broken, and he thrust his head through and saw Orville D. Jewett and George W. Jewett

"IN DEADLY CONFLICT. "I said: 'You told me you knew nothing of then have you been approached by any one who offered money to you to give this statement?' Jackson trembled and, in a mutter-ing voice, said: 'What I told you the day of the occurrence was correct. I do not belie Orville D. Jewett shot himself.' "The coro ner later said: "I would place all these mer under arrest, but should I do so I am afraid they would become more reticent than they now are. That Orville D. Jewett committed suicide is simply absurd. He could not have fired the shots, even if he had had the inten-tion of doing it. A few days will develop this matter. I think I am

"ON THE RIGHT TRACK." Jewett, was visued united wirtner of Messra.

ny Coroner Ellinger, who questioned him with regard to his relation with Orville D. Jewett and his recollection of the circum stances attending the fatal event. The inter view, which was not long, was held in the presence of Dean's father-in-law, Lathrop, his physician, Dr. Walker, and his lawyer, Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Dean said there have been no quarrel between him and Orville D Jewett, and that no conversation had taken place between them on the morning of the explosion concerning the partnership busines He said he did not know how the explosioccurred, or any of the particulars of the affair. His recollection of the events of that morning were all vague and indistinct. After leaving the house of Dean the coroner went to the offices of Dean's and Jewett's counsel, accompanied by two members of Jewett's family. He was closeted some time in the office listening to

TRE STATEMENT OF TAINTOR. who has said he saw Orville D. Jewett shoot himself. The coroner said that as soon as the theory was developed he would inform the public, but at present he did not wish to make known his plans, as by giving them publicity he might thwart his purposes. He id, however, that he would make arrange ments to secure the evidence of Taintor and have him present at the inquest. ner visited the office of John Jewett & Sons this afternoon. He said he had decided to hold an inquest at the coroner's office on Wednesday. On his return to the coroner's office the coroner said the gentlemen whom ne had examined had said that Taintor was o have had an interest in the business after Orville D. Jewett had retired from the firm, and the latter had found it out the day be fore the explosion. The coroner also declared he had a brace of pistols and a knife, found on the floor of the office, and discovered that they belonged to Orville D. Jewett. He has further discovered that the latter purchased the knife the morning of the calamity. The oroner characterizes as a pure fabrication the statement in the Star attributing to hun an account of a second interview with Janitor T A. Jackson, in which the coroner is alleg a to have said that Jackson had retracted l assertions in regard to the shooting; he ha not seen Jackson since the day of the expl

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9-Night.-Weather cool and ining all day. Departed: City of Chester, Mem his. EVANSVILLE, April 4-Night.—Weather cloudy Mercury 38 to 56 deg. River 21 feet 6 Inches or the gauge and falling. Down: Gold-dust, 6 a.m. J. W. Gaff, 5 p.m. SHREVEPORT, April 9—Night.—Weather clear and warm. The river rose 3 inches. VICKSBURG. April 9—Night.—Weather clear and quite cool. The river rose 10 inches. Arrived: City of Helena. No boats up or down. NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Night—Arrived: C. Morgan, Cincinnati. No departures. Weath dear and warm. NASHVILLE, April 9-Night,-River rising, with 25 feet on the shoals.

MARRIED.

FALL-SLOVER-On Monday, April 9, 1877, at he residence of the bride's brother, John J. Slover Esq., by Rev. Dr. George White, Mr. JAMES W. FALL, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss MOLLIE SLOVER,

Knights of Pythias. PEGULAR meeting of Memphis Lodge,
No. 6, K. of P., will be held this
TUESDAY evening, April 10, at So'ciock,
for work in Second Rank, and dispatch of
business, Transient Knights fraternally invited. By order J. WOOD, C. C.
W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S.

Attention, Knights Templar. THE officers and members of St. Elmo
Commandery, No. 15, are hereby ordeted to attend drill, this (TUESDAY) night,
April 10th, Exposition building, at 7.45
o'clock, Members of Cyrene, No. 4, courteously invited to be present. By order R. F. Patterson, C. G.

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